

DAILY REPORT

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ULANHU RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

OW180855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Jean Pierre Sohahong Kombet, new ambassador of the Central African Republic to China, and Alfonso Gomez Gomez, new ambassador of Colombia to China, presented their credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee here this morning on separate occasions.

SOPRANO TO PERFORM IN EAST EUROPE, USSR

OW181006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Hu Xiaoping, top prize winner of the 20th Budapest international musical competition last September, will give recitals or play the leading role in "La Boheme" in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Romania in the following weeks. She was invited to these countries and left Beijing this morning with the pianist Wei Fugen. She also plans to attend the "Spring of Prague" concert in Czechoslovakia in May. Hu Xiaoping is going to exchange experiences with musicians of these countries. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 17 March carries this report and adds: "Hu Xiaoping will also go to Moscow as a guest of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. She will give a recital at the Chinese Embassy for the diplomatic missions of various countries in the Soviet Union, Soviet personages of the musical circles and the staff of the Chinese Embassy."]

OGARKOV, ARBATOV ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

OW180915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 17 (XINHUA) -- A top Soviet official says that if U.S. medium-range missiles planned for deployment in Europe are used against the Soviet Union, Moscow will directly strike the U.S., the NEW YORK TIMES reported today. The official, Chief of the Soviet General Staff Nikolay V. Ogarkov, told the TIMES in an interview: "If the U.S. would use these missiles in Europe against the Soviet Union, it is not logical to believe we will retaliate only against targets in Europe." "Let me tell you, if some of your experts think this, they are foolish," Ogarkov said.

Meanwhile, the director of the Soviet institution on U.S. and Canadian studies, Georgiy Arbatov, said in a PRAVDA article that if NATO goes ahead with the plan to deploy U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union should not only install more missiles in Europe but also deploy them near the borders of the U.S. Another PRAVDA article warns, "those who are prepared with such ease to follow U.S. missiles into their home, thus placing themselves in a position of Washington's nuclear hostages, would also be well advised to think of where the line of the U.S. Administration may lead them in the final analysis."

In response to the Chief of the Soviet General Staff Ogarkov, the U.S. State Department's chief spokesman John Hughes said that "no NATO weapons will ever be used against the Soviet Union except in response to aggression." But he stressed, "the U.S. has always regarded its security as inseparable from that of our allies." "As the NATO Charter clearly states, an attack against one NATO member is an attack against all," he stated.

He said that U.S. Ambassador Paul Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at the medium-range missile talks in Geneva, was empowered to explore a proper solution "which would respect certain principles vital to U.S. interests."

He outlined these principles as: "Equal rights and limits for the United States and the Soviet Union; non-inclusion of French and British systems; no adverse effect on NATO's conventional defense and deterrence capability; and effective verifiability."

ACCEPTANCE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN DISCUSSED

HK180931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Jing Xian [2529 2009]: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] On 10 March, Britain made a proposal to the 40-nation disarmament committee which was meeting at Geneva that a pact on banning chemical weapons should be made, because this committee was discussing U.S. and Soviet proposals on banning chemical warfare.

According to reports the British Foreign Ministry is quite optimistic about this because the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to accept inspection of its chemical factories "on certain conditions" and the United States has also proposed that "all chemical weapons should be destroyed within the coming 10 years."

However, can a pact on banning chemical warfare be made? Will it be followed after it is made? Nobody can give a guarantee. The "Agreement on Banning the Use of Poisonous Gases and Similar Poisons and Bacteria in War" was signed in Geneva 58 years ago but the quantity of chemical weapons has increased since then and they now constitute a greater threat to human lives. In the same way as they have declared their intention of reducing nuclear weapons, these two superpowers which possess more chemical weapons than any other country have now shown their "good faith" in destroying chemical weapons. However, we have heard enough "beautiful words" and we are waiting to see their "deeds".

SOVIET ATROCITIES NARRATED AT OSLO HEARING

OW171022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Stockholm, March 16 (XINHUA) -- A number of Afghan refugees testified to tortures and other atrocities committed by Soviet occupants in Afghanistan at an international hearing which concluded today in the Norwegian capital of Oslo. The four-day international hearing on Afghanistan, sponsored by all the political parties in the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), opened on Sunday.

Dorr Mohaxman, former head of a village in northern Afghanistan, said on the first of the hearing that when his village was attacked by Soviet tanks and helicopters in January this year, several hundred people were killed and several thousand others taken away. During a Soviet attack last June, he said, an 80-year-old woman found hidden in a mosque was bayoneted by a Soviet soldier. The village head himself was hit by a bullet that made him partly paralyzed and he had to come to the hearing on a wheelchair, he said. The village of several thousand households was now a mass of ruins after repeated bombardments by Soviet tanks and planes, he said.

An Afghan engineer Abdur Rahim said at the hearing that he had eyewitnessed Soviet tanks driving 50 women and children into a river. Only four of the people managed to get to the other bank alive, he said. In northern Afghanistan, children aging 10 to 12 were transported to the Soviet Union to be turned into what the Soviets called a new generation of Afghans, he added.

On March 15, witnesses told of the inhuman tortures they had seen or experienced in Afghan prisons. A former Afghan police officer Ayyub Assil said he was present at a number of interrogations in Kabul, where prisoners were tortured. As many as 12,000 people died at the Soviet-controlled Interior Ministry from December, 1979, when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan till his defection last October. The Afghan police had been turned into a tool against those who resisted the Kabul regime, he said.

Farida Ahmida, a 22-year-old medical student, described how she was arrested and tortured for four months on the charge of reading a pamphlet about the killings of women demonstrators. She said she was once locked up in a prison cell together with all parts of dead human bodies for three nights. Many other women prisoners went mad after such a terrific experience. She was also forced to stand for a long time and was twice electrified, she said.

The hearing was financially supported by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. Besides Afghan witnesses and a number of international experts on Afghanistan, there was a panel of personages from India, West Germany, the United States, Sweden and Norway.

Conservative Deputy Bjorn Stordrange, chairman of the hearing, said the purpose of the hearing was to tell the people what was going on in Afghanistan after the Soviet occupation and let the people draw their own conclusions.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said at the hearing that people should not forget the Soviet war of aggression in Afghanistan.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY URGES OPEC TO UNITE

HK171550 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 6

["Short commentary": "Unite To Tide Over the Difficulties"]

[Text] The world oil supply has exceeded demand. For this reason the oil exporting countries have been vying with each other in cutting prices, and a disastrous "price-cutting war" is about to break out. In view of this situation, the OPEC countries have reached an agreement through negotiation on oil prices and production quotas for each member country. A crisis has thus been prevented. This is a good thing.

The OPEC countries have made valuable contributions in safeguarding the economic rights and interests of the Third World countries and in opposing the plunder of international monopoly capital. Since October 1973, knowing well the oil resources in their countries, they had gradually raised the extremely irrational standard price of raw crude from \$1.80 per barrel in the 1960's to \$42 by the end of 1980. As a result of raising prices, world oil output has increased and the demand for oil has dropped. In addition, the capitalist world has been faced with economic crises over the past more than 3 years. Thus, oil supply has become more excessive and the price is gradually dropping. In order to stabilize the current oil price it is necessary to reduce by a big margin the oil supply in the market. Thus, all the OPEC countries are required to take concerted action to limit their output. As a matter of fact, the OPEC countries had already reached an agreement last year on output restrictions. But due to internal economic difficulties some member countries were reluctant to act accordingly. On the other hand, as a result of the excessive supply of oil in the world market over the past year or so, especially the continuous increase of oil production in some non-OPEC countries, all attempts to maintain the present price of \$34 a barrel have become unrealistic. Now, the OPEC countries have decided to reduce oil prices by 15 percent and, at the same time, limit the output of oil. This is progress on the basis of past experiences.

However, in the present world market, the supply of oil still far exceeds demand, and the oil output of the OPEC countries has been reduced to one-third of the oil supply in the Western oil market. Thus, their strength has also been greatly weakened in the control of oil prices. This requires that they comply with their agreement more strictly and take concerted action, especially on production restrictions. Without production restrictions, the standard price cannot be guaranteed.

The OPEC countries have already made the gratifying first step on the road to achieving unity and tiding over the difficulties. They have also won the cooperation of Mexico, the fourth largest oil-exporting country in the world. Now, there are signs of economic recovery in the Western world and visible prosperity on the world oil market. Under such circumstances, if the OPEC countries remain firm and steady without throwing themselves into confusion, they will surely and safely tide over the difficulties. The key lies in taking concerted action.

XINHUA CALLS OPEC AGREEMENT 'GREAT VICTORY'

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The agreement reached by the OPEC oil ministers meeting here on oil price and output quotas is "a great victory," XINHUA correspondent Chen Kexiong commented today.

The oil ministers' meeting began March 8 following an oil-price war sparked by Britain's drastic reduction of price for its North Sea oil February 18.

After seven days of heated debate and consultations, the oil ministers unanimously agreed to reduce the oil price by five dollars to 29 dollars a barrel. They also agreed on reducing OPEC's daily total output to 17.5 million barrels in 1983 and on the output quotas of every member state.

Founded in 1960 to counter the price-cutting policy of international oil monopolies, the commentary said, OPEC has made significant contributions to the struggle by Third World countries for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Before and during the London meeting, the commentary said, the superpowers and some Western countries tried to disintegrate OPEC by dumping oil to force oil price down, or imposing pressures behind the scenes. Some Westerners even spread gloomy views about the meeting, saying that OPEC would never be able to recover after a setback.

But the result of the meeting shows that OPEC has stood the severe test and succeeded in maintaining the organization's internal unity, the commentary said.

This also shows the role played by OPEC in the international economy cannot be downgraded as someone fondly wished, it added.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON SINO-U.S. TIES VIEWED

OW181055 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Mar 83

[(Wu Tingchang) commentary]

[Text] American Secretary of State George Shultz has been talking about U.S.-Chinese relations. In a speech to the World Affairs Council of San Francisco, he said that frustrations and problems were unavoidable. They would arise not only out of differences over Taiwan, but also out of the different social systems of the two countries. With a commentary on these remarks, here is (Wu Tingchang).

Why is it that the different systems should cause frustrations between Beijing and Washington? China has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries, most of which operate systems different from our own. But China has maintained good relations with a great number of countries including many Western ones. The development of such relations depends on the willingness of both sides to see the ties develop. China has been establishing good relations with various countries under the five guiding principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Facts have shown that differences in social systems do not and will not constitute obstacles in China's relations with other countries.

So how is frustration in Sino-U.S. relations to be explained? The reasons lie in the United States. Since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1979, the United States has recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. At the same time, however, it has passed the "Taiwan Relations Act," which runs counter to the principles of the communique concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations, and has continued to sell arms to Taiwan. This constitutes an encroachment on China's sovereignty and interference in her internal affairs.

Last August, after a year of negotiations, China and the United States issued a joint communique which stipulates a step-by-step settlement of the Taiwan arms issue. However, soon after the communique was published, the United States sold more arms to Taiwan. What's more, it also played tricks over other issues including the textile trade, the transfer of technology, the exchange of personnel, the legitimate seat of China in the Asian Development Bank and the so-called Huguang railway bearer bonds. These were attempts to continue to press the scheme of two Chinas and to interfere in the internal affairs of China. In addition, President Reagan and other prominent figures lost no time in making remarks which ran counter to the joint communique.

The dark clouds hanging over Sino-U.S. relations are not the result of the different social systems of the two countries. The blame lies with a pressure group in the United States which still regards Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier, is ignoring the sovereignty of China and is ruthlessly interfering in China's internal affairs. It is an attempt to impose U.S. policies on Beijing. Such an approach is incompatible with the general view of the people of the United States.

PROTEST ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN REPORTED

OW180925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (AFP) -- China has protested to the United States over its rising arms sales to Taiwan for (the) fiscal years 1983 and 1984, a reliable source said here today. The Chinese protest was made here yesterday, the source said.

The planned increases in U.S. arms sales to the Nationalist-ruled island, which China claims, are worth 800 million dollars in 1983 and 780 million for 1984, according to figures published in Washington recently.

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A U.S. Embassy spokesman, questioned on the Chinese protest, did not confirm it and refused to make any comment.

There was no immediate comment from the Chinese side.

However, it is probable that China has accused the United States of contravening last August's joint Sino-U.S. communique which provided for a gradual (?reduction) of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

During fiscal 1982, U.S. arms sales to Taipei totalled slightly less than 601 million dollars. However, sources familiar with the Taiwan dispute, a major irritant in the Sino-U.S. relationship, said that in Washington's view, the figures fixed for the next two years showed no increase in real terms.

The U.S. stand is that [words indistinct] must be taken into account to assess these figures which are in fact only projected ceilings and which should therefore never be reached, the sources added.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang recently told Australian journalists that he was not satisfied with the state of Sino-U.S. relations, saying he did not plan to visit Washington this year, contrary to what the White House had announced early last month.

OIL RIG CONSTRUCTION PACT WITH U.S. FIRM SIGNED

OW171836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Larry A. Baker, Sr, chairman of the board of directors of the Baker Marine Corporation of the United States, said that the price for the semi-submersible drilling rig, a cooperative project between his corporation and China is "competitive."

An agreement was signed today by the Baker Corporation and China for the drilling rig.

He told reporters the quality of the rig will be as good as that made in other countries. The time for building the rig will take a little longer since China is short of equipment. "But", he said, "Chinese workmanship is good or better than that of other countries."

The American industrialist said he is confident in cooperation with China though his corporation is the first U.S. firm to establish a joint venture with China in offshore oil drilling equipment. "The Baker Marine Corporation will invest 50 million U.S. dollars in the semi-submersible drilling rig and the Chinese corporation another 50 million U.S. dollars," he said. Baker said he hoped that the cooperation will yield positive results.

The agreement on jointly raising funds to build the advanced, semi-submersible drilling rig in a Chinese shipyard was signed between the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation and the Baker Corporation here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

The rig, which will be used to contract for offshore drilling operation inside and outside China's territorial waters, is scheduled to be completed in 1985 by the Jiangnan shipyard in Shanghai.

After the signing ceremony, Huang Dexing, general manager of the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation said as early as 1980, China had business links with the Baker Marine Corporation. The American corporation cooperated very well with China in building two jack-up drilling rigs and repairing another one, he said.

The general manager said: "Our two corporations, through cooperation, can surely provide the world market with high quality drilling rigs and other offshore drilling equipment," he said.

U.S. TO STRENGTHEN NATO'S SOUTHERN FLANK

OW171016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 16 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has proposed a nearly 1.8 billion dollars security assistance in fiscal year 1984 for countries in NATO's southern flank.

The sum is the second largest in proportion of the total U.S. security assistance after the proposed funds for the Middle East.

Under the proposal, Turkey will get 934 million dollars, Greece 281.7 million dollars, Spain 415 million dollars and Portugal 148 million dollars. Cyprus, a non-NATO ally, will obtain 12 million dollars.

Testifying the necessity of the assistance, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt said today: "The area continues to be of great strategic significance."

Greece and Turkey face the Warsaw Pact and Turkey abuts on potential Soviet lines of advance to the Gulf, he said. "A strong and effective NATO southern flank is essential to protect our interests and those of our allies," Burt added.

In addition, the U.S. Government has also proposed that assistance to East Asian countries be increased from 689 million dollars in fiscal year 1983 to 722 million dollars in fiscal year 1984, with nearly one-third of the sum going to South Korea.

XINHUA CORRECTION TO PRC-U.S. OIL RIG VENTURE

Beijing XINHUA in English at 0709 GMT on 18 March transmits a correction to the item entitled "PRC, U.S. Corporations To Build Oil Drilling Rig" published on pages B 3, B 4 of the 17 March China DAILY REPORT.

On page B 4, paragraph 5 should begin: Wang Yan, deputy general manager of the Western South China Sea Petroleum Corporation, said that the signing... (changing name)

KYODO REPORTS QIAN TO RETURN FROM USSR 22 MARCH

OW181029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (KYODO) -- China's Foreign Vice Minister Qian Qichen will return to Beijing Tuesday after completing the second round of Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow, Chinese diplomatic sources said Friday.

Qian is now in the Soviet Central Asian city of Tashkent, the sources said.

Qian and his Soviet counterpart Leonid Ilychev opened the talks March 1. The first round of talks was held in Beijing last October.

The sources, however, did not say whether the Moscow talks have already ended.

Talks Ended

OW180327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 18 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima will have his first official meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov in late March or early April, a high Foreign Ministry official said Friday. This was conveyed to Takashima by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa when they met Wednesday, the official said. If the Tikhonov-Takashima meeting is realized, it will be their first official contact since Takashima took over as envoy in Moscow one year ago.

Kapitsa told Takashima that the Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow for improving relations have ended in friendly atmosphere and that a Chinese delegation was now on an inspection tour of the Soviet Union.

Takashima was present at a meeting in Moscow last month in which Tikhonov met with a Japanese private trade and economic mission led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. At that time, the Soviet Union promised that Tikhonov would meet with the ambassador in a few days but the meeting has been put off for the premier's work reasons.

JIA SHI'S DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW REPORTED

OW180420 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Jia Shi, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, at the Kremlin on 14 March.

Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Ambassador Yang Shouzheng gave a banquet at the Chinese Embassy in honor of the government trade delegations of China and the Soviet Union on the occasion of the signing of the 1983 Sino-Soviet agreement of goods exchange and payments.

The Chinese Government trade delegation left Moscow for home by plane on the evening of 14 March. Seeing off the delegation at the airport was Grishin, head of the Soviet Government trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade.

PRC GYMNASTS TO COMPETE IN EVENTS IN USSR

OW181111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese gymnastic team will compete in the 10th MOSCOW NEWS cup international gymnastic tournament and in an international gymnastic meet to be held later in Riga.

The Chinese team is composed of four men and four women. Two of the members of the men's group, Yang Yueshan and Wang Yong, are from the Beijing team, which has for three successive years since 1980 won the men's team title at national championships. They were also members of the Chinese team which first participated in these annual tournaments in the Soviet Union.

Yang, 17, was the national junior individual all-around champion in 1979 and won the men's floor exercise, pommel horse titles and second place in horizontal bar and individual all-round events at last year's Riga tournament.

Wang, 19, took the pommel horse gold medal, the silver medal for horizontal bar and placed third in the floor exercise event at last MOSCOW NEWS cup tournament.

Other members of the men's group are Fu Luming, 21, who won gold medals for the horizontal bar, parallel bars and individual all-round events at the 24th Romanian international gym championships in 1981, and Zhang Zhihui, 19.

The four women gymnasts are Yi Xianglan, 15, the national junior women's floor exercise champion in 1981; Yang Yan, 16; Feng Wen, 13; and Liu Jinli, 14.

The team is led by Lu Xianwu, a department leader of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and coached by Yang Mingming, Ma Shi and Xie Chunsheng.

USSR OIL PRICE CUT SEEN INCREASING DIFFICULTIES

OW171228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The cut by the Soviet Union of its exported oil price from 29.25 U.S. dollars to 28 dollars per barrel is a move to have caused more difficulties to the petroleum exporting countries in the Third World.

Earlier on March 9 the Soviet Union cut its Urals crude to 28 dollars a barrel while on the same day on the Western European market Urals crude was sold 27 dollars a barrel, two dollars less than the reference oil price of 29 dollars agreed upon by OPEC in London March 14.

The Soviet Union is stepping up its oil exports to the West by cutting prices because oil is a major foreign exchange earner for the country.

According to the latest Soviet official figures, the Soviet oil and oil products exports totalled 21.6038 billion rubles (0.73 ruble equivalent to one U.S. dollar) in 1981, accounting for 37.8 percent of the Soviet total exports.

The Soviet Union relies on trade with the West to provide the foreign currencies it needs to pay for imported equipment and especially large food imports. To boost oil sales, it set "the price-cutting ball rolling in Europe."

Almost a week before OPEC agreed to cut its oil price from 34 to 29 dollars a barrel in London, the Soviet Union had cut its oil price to 28 or 27 dollars. Last year it cut its oil price from 36 to 32 dollars a barrel while the OPEC oil was priced 34 dollars.

Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates noted the Soviet move and warned that "all will be losers" if the world's oil producers went into "a discount race."

He said all the oil exporting countries should coordinate with OPEC "because everybody will be affected by any development, negative or positive."

The Soviet cut has sparked apprehensions in various Gulf Arab oil producing countries, which were just beginning to breathe a little easier after the London accord.

UP quoted yesterday one Arab diplomat as saying that the Soviet Union appears to be using its limited slice in the European market, one million barrels daily, "for ulterior political ends far outweighing any export earnings lost by the Kremlin."

EFFECTS OF 1930'S ECONOMIC CRISIS ON USSR VIEWED

HK180731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 83 p 7

["Special" commentary by Zhu Wanjuan [2612 1238 1227]: "The Impact of the Economic Crisis in the 1930's on the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The serious economic crisis of the capitalist world in the period from 1929 to 1933 broke the economic blockade imposed on the Soviet Union by the West and provided opportunities for the Soviet Union to import a great amount of advanced technology and installations. At that time, many new factories in the Soviet Union such as the Magnitogorsk iron and steel plant, the Stalin automobile factory, the Urals heavy machinery factory, the Urals electrical machinery joint enterprise and the Stalingrad tractor factory were all built by advanced installations imported from the United States, Germany and other countries. Statistics showed that about one-third of the exports of mechanical installations in the world were shipped to the Soviet Union in 1931 and that figure increased to about 50 percent in 1932.

The economic crisis resulted in relative surplus of capital, which made it possible for the Soviet Union to break the credit blockade imposed on it by the West and obtain export credits from Germany, Britain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. By the end of 1931, the total amount of credit which the Soviet Union had obtained from foreign countries reached some 4.88 billion rubles, which greatly reduced the cash amount the Soviet Union had to pay when importing installations and raised the possibilities for import.

The economic crisis also turned the world market into a buyer's market and resulted in a sharp drop in prices, which provided chances for the Soviet Union to import at a preferential price mechanical installations, ferrous metals, nonferrous metals and other goods.

During the period of economic crisis, there appeared in the Western countries an employment contingent, which made it possible for the Soviet Union to employ a great number of experienced technical and engineering personnel and management personnel from capitalist countries. In 1932, there were a total of some 20,000 foreign experts and technical workers in the Soviet Union; among them quite a few were first-class technical experts who had assumed the position of general engineer or others. In the meantime, the Soviet Union paid great attention to training its own technological personnel.

In addition to cultivating its own scientific research personnel, the Soviet Union dispatched a great number of engineering and technological personnel to foreign companies and enterprises to carry out on-the-spot investigations and study and cultivated many technological personnel by signing technological assistance agreements with some large companies in Western countries.

The serious economic crisis also inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet Union. During the crisis, prices of elementary products dropped more sharply than industrial products on the international market. The Soviet Union mainly imported manufactured products, such as mechanical installations, and exported elementary products such as grain. Consequently, although the Soviet Union saved some 770 million roubles due to the drop in prices of imported goods, it also lost some 1.87 billion rubles due to the drop in the prices of exported goods, with a net loss amounting to 1.1 billion rubles.

The development of the economic crisis was uneven in various Western countries in the 1930's. As the countries mostly seriously affected by the economic crisis of that time, Germany and the United States needed to more urgently develop economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. Fifty percent of the imports of the Soviet Union in the period from 1929 to 1933 were from Germany and the United States. In the imports of mechanical installations, those from Germany and the United States accounted for a high of 70 percent. On the one hand, the economic crisis forced capitalist countries to develop economic relations with the Soviet Union; on the other hand, the anti-Soviet forces tried every conceivable means to undermine the development of the relations. Therefore, while developing their exports to the Soviet Union, the Western countries did their utmost to restrain imports from the Soviet Union. In view of this, the Soviet Union adopted in December 1930 a special resolution "On the Procedures of Trading with Capitalist Countries." It was stipulated in the resolution that measures be taken to stop buying the goods of those countries which had adopted measures detrimental to the foreign trade of the Soviet Union. All this forced the United States and other countries suffering from a serious economic crisis to lift their ban on imports from the Soviet Union.

Cases of exporting agents in the Western countries violating trade agreements were very frequent during the period of the economic crisis in the 1930's. From 1931 to 1932 alone, there were some 600 cases in which the Soviet Union officially claimed compensation from some relevant German, British and American companies on lathe exports. In 1932 alone, the Soviet commercial representative office in Germany made some 70 claims for compensation, amounting to 10 million marks. All this indicates that even during the crisis period the economic relations between the Soviet Union and the West were permeated with contradictions and struggle.

U.S. PLAN TO REINFORCE FORCES IN S. KOREA SCORED

OW171438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued an information bulletin Wednesday to denounce the U.S. move to reinforce its military forces in South Korea and its vicinity, according to KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

At a recent Armed Services Committee meeting of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. military leaders invented a pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" to South Korea and advocated further reinforcing their military forces in and around South Korea, the bulletin said.

Robert Sennewald, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, announced that Washington is taking measures to speed up the modernization of U.S. forces in South Korea and to replenish and renew 180 kinds of modern military equipment there including radars, missiles and tanks.

Earlier, the annual defense report submitted to the U.S. Congress declared that Pentagon is to deploy an aircraft carrier in waters east of the Korean Peninsula, the bulletin said.

The U.S. reinforcement of military forces in South Korea and its vicinity increases the danger of war in Korea. The United States must stop all its provocative manoeuvres against the Korean people and withdraw from South Korea and its vicinity all its troops and military equipment, the information bulletin demanded.

KYODO REPORTS CPC MAY SEND GROUP TO JAPAN RALLY

OW171317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (KYODO) -- The Chinese Communist Party responded favorably Thursday to a request from the Japan Socialist Party to send a delegation to the 1983 series of ban-the-bomb rallies in Japan this summer, JSP officials said.

Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the Chinese Communist Party International Liaison Department, told two JSP officials here the party would consider the request in a positive manner, the officials said. The two JSP officials were Yuji Soga, deputy secretary general, and Noboru Yagi, director for the international affairs, who came to Beijing Wednesday for a four-day visit.

China has sent no delegations to annual antinuclear conventions in Japan since 1965 when Japan's Socialists and Communists began holding separate conventions. In 1982, the Japan Socialist Party asked China to send a party delegation but China did not do so.

Soga and Yagi met Zhang and other Communist Party officials at the Great Hall of the People Thursday and agreed to promote interchanges between their party papers SHAKAI SHIMPO and PEOPLE'S DAILY, the JSP officials said.

Yagi told the Chinese his party would continue to fight the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, which he said is leading Japan into the role of a major military power, the officials said.

Zhang told the Socialists that the two parties have shared a common perception about many problems despite some differences on others, they said.

The Chinese Communist Party will promote relations not only with communist or workers parties of other countries but also with their various progressive parties, Zhang was quoted as saying.

The Socialists expressed hope China and the Soviet Union could achieve success in their bilateral talks aimed at a Sino-Russo rapprochement. But the Chinese did not refer to such international affairs, the officials said.

Soga and Yagi flew to Beijing from Tokyo Wednesday and met with Qiao Shi, head of the Communist Party International Liaison Department later in the day.

ZHAO ZENGYI MEETS WITH JAPANESE ENVOY IN JIANGXI

OW171211 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, Zhao Zengyi, acting governor of Jiangxi, received Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori on the evening of 10 March at the grand hall on the fifth floor of the Jiangxi guest house. The host and the guest held a friendly meeting to discuss issues on how to strengthen cooperation and further develop economic and trade relations between Jiangxi and Japan.

Zhao Zengyi said: The economic relations between Jiangxi and Japan have been strengthened in recent years. Jiangxi has imported from Japan large-sized modern copper smelting equipment and a whole set of facilities for the manufacturing of tungsten products. It exported raw materials and semifinished products made of rare earth, tungsten, lead and zinc to Japan. The first oceangoing ship, the "Sian" built by the Jiangxi Oceangoing Vessel Company, sailed to Japan with a full load of cargo, and on its return, it brought back advanced steel processing equipment from Japan to strengthen economic ties between Japan and Jiangxi.

Yasue Katori said: Japan lacks mineral resources. It is essential to strengthen cooperation between Japan and Jiangxi in order to help Japan solve its problems caused by the shortage of nonferrous metals. Therefore, there is a bright future in developing economy and trading between Japan and Jiangxi. In addition, Japan is particularly interested in the Chinese herbal medicines produced in Jiangxi and the porcelain products made in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi.

Katori and two other persons arrived in Nanchang via Fujian yesterday afternoon [as heard]. In Nanchang they visited the Badashanren painting and calligraphy exhibition hall, the Jiangxi arts and crafts gallery and the store of cultural relics.

WREATHS LAID AT MONUMENT TO MPR HEROES

OW180745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 18 (XINHUA) -- On the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, leading members of the People's Government of Zhangbei County in North China's Hebei Province laid a wreath this morning at the monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces, who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war.

The wreath was inscribed: "Eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the Mongolian People's Army who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war."

PROCURATORIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR THAILAND

OW180254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A 7-member Chinese procuratorial delegation led by Jiang Wen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, left here this morning on a week-long friendship visit to Thailand at the invitation of Public Prosecution Department of Thailand.

This is a return visit to Suchin Timsuwan, director general of Public Prosecution Department of Thailand, who visited China last October.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Wang Fu, adviser to the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Feng Jinwen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

AUSTRALIAN PRESS QUOTED ON POSSIBLE AID TO SRV

OW171742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Canberra, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The Labour government's intention to give economic aid to Hanoi has already given rise to considerable concern abroad and will inevitably arouse opposition at home, THE AUSTRALIAN said editorially today. Aid to Vietnam in the present circumstances would harm the prospects of peace in Southeast Asia, it said.

The Foreign Minister of the new Labour government Bill Hayden said during the election campaign that a Labour government would be prepared to resume aid to Vietnam even without a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

THE AUSTRALIAN said the brutal truth is that, "Vietnam itself is now imposing its own colonialism and aggression upon its small neighbour, Kampuchea." "There are at present 160,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea. If Vietnam is ready to pay for an army occupying someone else's land, it has forfeited the right to be subsidised by other nations."

"Australia's proposed aid will not only put this country out of step with our Western allies. It will antagonise a large part of the Third World, particularly among close neighbours," the paper stressed.

The paper also said that Australia's co-operation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations "will not be promoted if we go ahead with Hayden's proposal." "ASEAN regards Vietnam as having aggressive intentions towards its region," it added.

Another Australian paper THE AGE in an editorial today advocated "caution on aid to Vietnam." It said: "Until Vietnam finds it expedient to inform the West that it is sincerely interested in factors other than its own Soviet-subsidised aggrandisement, Australia should remain cautious. There are no compelling reasons why the policy on aid adopted in 1978 by Fraser's government should change yet."

Fraser's government terminated aid to Vietnam in 1978 after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

HU QILI-LED CPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY

OW170936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, returned here from Italy by air this morning.

The delegation attended the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party March 2-6 in Milan at the invitation of the party, and then visited San Marino as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino.

They were met at the airport by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

QUEEN ELIZABETH RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW170250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] London, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Queen Elizabeth II received Chinese Ambassador Ke Hua and his wife in the Buckingham Palace today. Ke Hua is leaving for home on March 22 at the end of his tenure.

On March 8, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym gave a farewell dinner in honor of the Chinese ambassador. On the occasion, Pym praised the friendly relations between China and hoped the relationship will develop.

Before that, House of Commons Speaker George Thomas; former Prime Minister Edward Heath; Minister for Trade Peter Rees; Chief of Staff Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall and other senior officials also gave farewell parties in honor of Ke Hua.

On March 7, Ke Hua gave a farewell dinner. Present on the occasion were Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe; Secretary of State for Education and Science Sir Keith Joseph; Field Marshal Bramall and more than 100 other guests.

SFRY GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CHINA

Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW171341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with the Yugoslav Government delegation led by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Hu Yaobang told the guests that the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation had enhanced economic cooperation between the two countries. The cooperation would progress year after year, he said.

Hu said: "Friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries in the political field will surely grow, as will economic cooperation. We have full confidence in this."

In reply, Sukovic said: "We hold that the committee's third meeting has really achieved satisfactory results, creating favorable conditions for expanding bilateral economic cooperation. I am sure that our cooperation will expand to other fields step by step."

He said that to strengthen Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation is of great significance to Yugoslavia. "Yugoslavia will make unremitting efforts to complete the economic cooperative projects which were already agreed upon by the two sides," he said.

Present on the occasion were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Ying, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic.

Signs Protocol

OW171155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The protocol of the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed here this morning. Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of Yugoslavia, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

The protocol states that the two sides had fruitful talks on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They have agreed to take measures to develop industrial cooperation, expand trade contacts and further cooperation in the fields of agriculture, food industry and science and technology. The meeting closed here this morning.

Leaves for Home

OW180844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The Yugoslav Government delegation led by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, left here this morning for home after attending the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and after a friendly visit to China. The guests were seen off at the airport by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China. During their stay in China, the Yugoslav guests visited Shanghai and Wuxi.

WANG ZHEN COMMENDS GEOLOGY UNITS POLITICAL WORK

OW180817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 15 Mar 83

[By reporter Shi Baohua]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- A group of outstanding political workers in geological departments across the country was commended by the Ministry of Geology and Minerals today. The title of "model political workers" was conferred on 11 persons who also received model worker medals and citations while 61 others were named advanced political workers and received citations. In addition, 56 units were named advanced collectives in political work and received commendation banners.

The ceremony to commend model political workers at the grassroots geological departments throughout the country opened in Beijing at 1500.

Amid magnificent strains of music, Wang Zhen, Gu Mu, Hao Jianxiu, Kang Keqing and responsible persons of the central departments concerned who were invited to the award presentation ceremony presented the honorary title certificates, model worker medals and citations to the model political workers. Citations and commendation banners were also presented to the advanced political workers and representatives of advanced collectives in political work. Vice Minister of Geology and Minerals Zhu Xun announced at the meeting that the 11 comrades who won the honorary title of "model political worker" would be given a step increase in pay. Enthusiastic applause resounded in the hall as the people extended congratulations and regards to the advanced units and individuals who achieved excellent results by working hard at their posts in political work.

Comrades Wang Zhen and Deng Liqun addressed the award presentation ceremony and the commendation meeting, respectively.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: Geological work is the foundation and vanguard of the national economic construction and a glorious and heroic task. During the new historical period, it is good for the geological departments to put forward this slogan: "It is an honor to dedicate ourselves to geological work, to work hard and to locate mineral resources and win merit," thus closely linking communist ideology and communist practice with our own work. If all geological workers and staff members across the country keep up with this, they certainly can create a new situation for geological work.

Comrade Deng Liqun said: The geological departments have a good start in commending the advanced political workers. Like model workers and advanced collectives in various trades and professions, comrades and collectives who performed outstandingly in political work should receive honors and recognition and be respected and loved by the people.

This national meeting to commend model political workers at grassroots geological departments called by the Ministry of Geology and Minerals was held from 9 to 15 March.

SONG RENQIONG, OTHERS ATTEND OPERA IN BEIJING

OW180447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 16 Mar 83

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Opera festival commemorating the 25th anniversary of the death of Cheng Yanqiu, a noted Beijing Opera performing artist, opened at Beijing's People's Theater this evening. Cheng Yanqiu's disciples and followers staged "Suolinnang," a famous opera in Cheng style.

The festival was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and six other units.

Song Renqiong, Zhou Yang, Zhu Muzhi and Rong Gaotang watched tonight's performance. After the final curtain, Song Renqiong and others went on stage to greet the performers and had photographs taken with them.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING CLOTHING FAIRS

OW180355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] The national student uniform fair and the Beijing municipal fair for the exhibition and sale of fashionable spring and summer clothing have drawn the attention of party and state leaders. During the past two days, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Seypidin, Hu Juewen, Huang Hua, Kang Keqing, Dong Qiwu and other leaders visited the fairs on different occasions. The party and state leaders praised the practice of students wearing uniforms as a meaningful event.

Xi Zhongxun said: It is a good practice for the students to wear uniforms which reflect the characteristics of the young people. The uniforms will make the students look impressive.

Comrade Chen Muhua said: The uniforms will make the students feel a sense of honor and look impressive. This is conducive to conducting socialist education among the students.

Comrade Kang Keqing said: The designs for student uniforms must be simple and of good taste. They should be dark in color and low-priced.

After visiting the fair for the exhibition and sale of fashionable spring and summer dress, Xi Zhongxun said: The clothing designs must be simple and of good taste, reflecting the needs for spiritual civilization.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS ACCLAIM ART EXHIBIT

OW161543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1717 GMT 15 Mar 83

[By reporters Zou Aiguo and He Ping]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- The "exhibition of works of art by China Democratic League members" attracted many admirers and won wide acclaim from party and state leaders and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Accompanied by responsible persons of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Sa Kongliao, Li Weiyl and Wen Jiasi, leading comrades of the state and party Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Song Renqiong, Xu Deheng, Xiao Ke, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu and Wang Jingren walked into the exhibition hall this morning together with the crowd. They stopped in front of a large oil painting, entitled: "Show Utter Devotion to Each Other." The painting showed Premier Zhou Enlai and former Chairman Zhang Lan and Vice Chairman Shen Junru of the China Democratic League sitting side by side on a sofa and chatting cheerfully. The painting reflected the close relations between members of the CPC and democratic parties sharing weal and woe and treating each other with all sincerity.

The China Democratic League is a democratic party mainly composed of intellectuals in the fields of culture, education and science and technology. Many members of the league are professional or amateur artists. Among the 670-odd masterpieces on exhibition were Chinese paintings, oil paintings, pictures printed from engraved plates, wood carvings, calligraphy and seal cuttings. The masterpieces on exhibition came from more than 460 artists who are members of the China Democratic League in 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions.

PLA LEADERS JOIN SOLDIERS IN PLANTING TREES

OW180140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- Today is Arbor Day. Commanders and fighters of the PLA in all localities today enthusiastically took part in tree-planting activities. Tens of thousands of people's soldiers were active, on and off the military bases, planting trees and grass to make the motherland green and beautiful.

Today, Beijing experienced a drop in temperature and the wind of early spring was chilling. Braving the cold, leading cadres of the large units stationed in Beijing led commanders and fighters to the streets and gardens to take part in voluntary tree-planting activities. Hong Xuezhong, chairman of the All-Army Greening Committee and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, and others led more than 100 office cadres to Xijiao nursery to help uproot saplings and make preparations for the nursery's spring sowing, such as leveling the ground, digging ditches and plotting out the land. Together with more than 500 cadres and fighters, Zhang Zhen, He Zhengwen and Xu Xin, deputy chiefs of the PLA General Staff Department, came to Dongbeiwang nursery and transplanted more than 20,000 saplings of Chinese white poplar and planted more than 6,000 lilac bushes. Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department, and other leading comrades joined more than 1,000 cadres and fighters in planting white poplar at the office compound and along the newly-built Dongerhuan Road. Chen Bin, Liu Huaqing and Guo Houliang, leading comrades of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the Navy and the Air Force, also took part in tree-planting activities alongside office cadres and fighters today.

This morning, there was a sudden downpour in Guangzhou. When the sky cleared, You Taizhong and Wang Meng, respectively commander and political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, and others immediately led more than 3,000 commanders and fighters to Baiyunshan, a famous tourist attraction, and the Guangcong highway to dig holes and apply fertilizer. They planted more than 60,000 saplings. Today, hundreds of thousands of commanders and fighters of the Beijing, Nanjing, Jinan, Kunming, Lanzhou, Wuhan and Urumqi PLA units planted more than a million pine, cypress, eucalyptus, Chinese parawol and poplar trees in North China, on the Chang Jiang Delta and loess plateau, around the Dianchi and Xizihu lakes and in the Turpan Basin. Leading comrades of these PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Zheng Weishan, Wang Enmao and others joined young fighters in digging holes and transplanting saplings.

Today commanders and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units watered and applied fertilizer to the more than 1 million saplings, which had been transplanted since the beginning of spring. More than 100 cadres at and above regimental level or Army units stationed in Xiamen led more than 10,000 commanders and fighters in planting more than 100,000 trees on the military bases and nearby scenic spots to add to the enchanting scene of spring in this coastal city.

LIAN ZHONG DISCUSSES BEAUTIFICATION OF CITIES

OW170219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (OANA/XINHUA) -- A tree-planting drive will be launched in China's 236 large and medium-sized cities this year and in the next few years to provide the urban residents with a cleaner and more beautiful environment.

The plan was announced today by Lian Zhong, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, at the first national conference for commending advanced sanitation workers and gardeners that opened here today.

Lian Zhong said China plans to cover by 1987 30 percent of the urban areas of 47 large and medium-sized cities with greenery, averaging three to five square meters per capita. The cities include Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, capitals of the 26 provinces and autonomous regions, famous scenic and tourist centers and ancient cultural cities.

By 1990, Lian Zhong said, 236 large and medium-sized cities should have reached the same target. At present, the tree- and grass-covered land of 108 cities, including Kunming, Shanghai, Tianjin and Xining, is below 10 percent of their total area.

China has now 140,000 workers specializing in tree planting and management as against 88,000 in 1978. Last year, people in 236 cities planted 95 million young trees, planted grass on two million square meters and opened tree nurseries with a combined area of 900 hectares, thus improving the environment of these cities.

LI GUI SPEAKS AT PARTY FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

OW172336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 14 Mar 83

[By reporter Ge Lai]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission held a tea party this afternoon at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities to entertain those comrades of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce who provided economic, cultural and education consultative services to people of national minorities.

Attending the tea party were Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Li Gui, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and others.

In his speech, Li Gui said: After the recent meeting held by the five democratic parties -- the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiusan Society -- to coordinate with each other in providing the national minority regions with services in the fields of culture and economy, as well as other fields of construction, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce held a symposium on the development of economic consultative services in national minority areas. The Jiusan Society also held a meeting to share its experience in implementing the project of "intellectually supporting the border region." These two meetings were held successfully. They represented a fresh step in creating a new situation in the development of the socialist modernization program.

Attending the tea party were more than 300 people, including the responsible persons of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the various departments concerned.

Literary and art workers gave literary and art performances at the tea party.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION AWARDS REPORTAGE PRIZES

OW162024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Ming) -- Twenty-five works by 33 authors have won best reportage prizes for 1981 and 1982.

The winners' list was made public here today by the Chinese Writers Association which sponsored the second nationwide selection. The first selection was held in 1981.

A form of writing between news reporting and literary creation, reportage deals with real persons and events. It enables readers to feel the pulse of the time while giving them artistic enjoyment. It is highly developed in China and receives encouragement from the Writers Association.

Most of the winners are writers or news reporters. Included are veteran reportage writers in their seventies who started their careers on the battlefields during the revolutionary wars. Young writers have also found in it a handy instrument to reflect the fast moving life in China and joined the ranks.

"Anecdotes" by Qiao Mai tells of five village party members who had estranged themselves from the villagers as a result of their poor working style and after the job responsibility system was introduced, they have worked hard in fields and made a point of helping the childless old folks, thus regaining the trust of the masses.

"Communists" by the women writer Chen Zufen portrays the uncorrupted customs officers' struggle to stop smuggling.

Builders of socialist modernization and men of action in the reforms are important subjects today. In his "A Difficult Takeoff," Liu Binyan writes about the courage of a leading cadre in surmounting obstacles to push forward reforms. Li Yanguo's "A Young Man Rising From Ruins" focuses on a young worker who leads his workmates to rebuild their factory destroyed by a big fire.

One of the 7-member panel said that in the works during the period under review things are not always "a bed of roses." They also expose what stands in the way of advance and try to push the society forward. "Cries of a Road" by Feng Zhang is about a scandal in the course of building an expressway.

Road building authorities diverted government funds to building apartments and communes along the route asked for exorbitant prices for the land used. This was done all in the name of, those who did it so argued, improving the welfare of the workers or the villagers.

One of the judges on the panel summarized the themes explored in the last two years as "the spirit of pioneering, patriotism and devotion."

Feng Mu, vice-chairman of the Writers Association who is also on the panel said in an interview that many of the works provide deep insight and much food for thought.

The social effect a work has is another factor taken into account by the panel in addition to truthfulness, artistry and depth in reflecting the major problems the society has been concerned with.

"The Chinese Girls," widely recognized as an outstanding work, spotlights the Chinese women volleyball players who have won honor for the country. Written by Lu Guang and published shortly before the Chinese women team's champion performance in Tokyo in late 1981, it produced strong repercussions in China, especially among the young.

NOVELETTE CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED 16 MARCH

OW162055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA correspondent Xiong Lei) -- "Wreaths at the Mountain Foot", presenting the new generation of the People's Liberation Army, heads the list of 20 prize winners of the second national novelettes contest announced here today.

The author is Li Cunbao, an Army writer.

The contest is sponsored by the Chinese Writers Association for novelettes produced in 1981 and 1982.

A 14-member panel led by Ba Jin, chairman of the association, selected the works from among 257 entries recommended by local branches of the association and literary journals based on the more than 1,150 novelettes published in this period.

The first national novelettes contest for 1977-1980 dealt with only 80 nominations and chose 15 prize winners.

Feng Mu, vice-chairman of the panel, said the newly awarded works show that Chinese writers have been adhering to realism.

An outstanding feature of the awarded works, he pointed out in a press interview, is "diversity" -- in subject matter, characterization, and style.

Among them are "Rainbow Colors" by Jiang Zilong and "Life" by Lu Yao, which tell of the struggles and pursuits of China's young workers and peasants today; "Internal Strife" by Shui Yunxian, which depicts conflicts in restructuring the industrial system; "Romance of Blacksmith Zhang" by Zhang Yigong, telling what the new rural economic policies have brought to the peasants; "Artillery Company Commander" by Zhu Sujin, recognized as a "breakthrough" in writings of military subjects for its frank approach to contradictions in the life of Army officers in peace time; and "A Woman Worker" by Kong Jiesheng and "Winding Path" by Tan Tan, which portray the beauty of strength of character of the ordinary working people.

There are characters for people to remember: soldiers ever conscious of their duties to the nation despite misfortunes in life ("Wreaths at the Mountain Foot"); a veteran cadre who survives the "Cultural Revolution" with a new recognition of himself and comes closer to the masses ("Baptism" by Wei Junyi); a youth who is sensitive to problems in reality but needs someone to help him to treat life properly ("Rainbow Colors"); a rural party secretary who had to protect peasants' interests by fooling his superiors when the "ultra-left" trend of thinking prevailed ("Secret of Crown Prince Village" by Shen Rong); a bureau director who fights courageously to arouse public indignation to problems in the economic system ("Internal Strife").

Writers are also seeking a development of new writing techniques. "Black Horse," by Zhang Chengzhi of Hui nationality, paints a romantic picture of Inner Mongolia's grassland. "We Might Not Meet Again", by Wang Meng, uses some new techniques to show nostalgia for the homeland.

The success of these works results from their roots in life. Jiang Zilong had been a factory worker for 23 years. Wei Jixin, author of "Night at Swallow Nest", on six girls' fight against flood to save an oil depot, was himself a brave fighter in the Sichuan flood relief work.

CHILDREN'S PAPER REPRINTS 1955 HU YAOBANG ARTICLE

OW180645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- In order to promote the "red scarves to make contributions to the Sixth 5-Year Plan" movement now developing among children throughout the country, the ZHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO [CHINA CHILDREN'S PAPER] today reprints Comrade Hu Yaobang's 1955 article "Make a 'Small 5-Year Plan' Now and Big 5-Year Plans in the Future."

In the 1950's when our country was carrying out the First 5-Year Plan, the children at that time actively launched a small 5-Year Plan movement. They grew sunflowers and castor-oil plants, raised chickens and ducks, planted trees, eliminated illiteracy and so forth and made contributions to the fulfillment of the First 5-Year Plan. The party Central Committee and Hu Yaobang, then first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, spoke highly of the movement. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in the article: "Your 'small 5-Year Plan' will increase the wealth of the motherland. But, I think, this is not the main point for you to launch the 'small 5-Year Plan' movement. The main point is to study."

While reprinting Comrade Hu Yaobang's article, ZHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO also carries an article by Hu Jintao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, entitled "Make Contributions to the Sixth 5-Year Plan Today and Be Vanguards for the Four Modernizations in the Future."

BEIJING MEETING ON LITERARY, ART SYSTEM REFORM

OW132337 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The discussion meeting on the reform of the literary and art system continued on the afternoon of 8 March in the CPPCC auditorium. The meeting is being jointly held by the cultural section of the CPPCC National Committee, Cultural Ministry of the State Council and the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

In the opinion of some noted personages in the literary and art circles in the capital who are attending the meeting, it is necessary to pay attention to doing political and ideological work in carrying out reform.

It is important to clearly understand that the purpose of reform in literary and art circles is to meet the growing need of the people in their spiritual life. Participants in the meeting hold that restructuring is inevitable in the literary and art circles, noting that some gratifying results have been achieved through reform by the Beijing Opera troupe in Beijing and other Beijing Opera troupes. These troupes have been able to arouse their performers' enthusiasm, promote their on-stage practice and help them to mature faster. At the same time, the troupes have mastered the skills of management and operation and given expression to democratic management.

In the meeting, (Li Dewen) and other comrades also spoke about reform in the music, fine arts and sculpture fields.

STATE COUNCIL'S ACADEMIC DEGREES COMMITTEE MEETS

OW161329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 15 Mar 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Hua Quanzhong and XINHUA reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- The States Council's National Academic Degrees Committee held its fourth meeting today in Beijing to discuss details of awarding academic degrees during 1983, to examine related documents regarding the second group of units authorized to confer doctor's and master's degrees, and to study how to award honorary doctor's degrees.

He Dongchang, vice chairman of the State Council's National Academic Degrees Committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. He said: China scored initial achievements in the awarding of academic degrees since last year. As of now more than 300,000 people have obtained bachelor's degrees, more than 14,000 people master's degrees and 15 people doctorates. We must summarize our experience, improve quality and gradually perfect an academic degree system that has Chinese characteristics and meets the needs of China's modernization program.

It was decided at the meeting that the State Council's National Academic Degrees Committee should do a good job in the following five tasks in 1983:

1. Further improve the conferring of academic degrees at all levels, organize Appraisal Board members to check and assess the quality of academic degrees awarded and suggest how to improve them; hold meetings on awarding academic degrees and summarize and exchange experience in this regard.
2. Continue to award honorary doctor's degrees.
3. Successfully screen the second group of units authorized to confer doctorates and master's degrees.
4. Put forward a plan to readjust membership of the appraisal board of the State Council National Academic Degrees Committee and recruit more middle-aged scientists to participate in the board's work.

5. While summarizing our work, draw up the necessary supplements and revise existing rules, regulations and methods on awarding academic degrees, and work out measures for those who have acquired a sufficient academic level through self-study and work to apply for academic degrees, so as to implement those measures in 1984.

The meeting pointed out: Screening the second group of units authorized to award doctoral and master's degrees must be carried out by continuously adhering to the principle of "persistently maintaining standards, imposing strict demands on the candidates, insuring quality and acting impartially and reasonably." It is also essential to start awarding honorary doctor degrees beginning this year.

Honorary doctorates are honorary academic degrees. They are awarded mainly to Chinese and foreign scientists or scholars who have enjoyed outstanding reputations in the scientific field or scored remarkable academic achievements and are able to make use of their own scientific achievements or academic activities to help China raise its academic level. They can also be awarded to Chinese and foreign statesmen and social activists who have dedicated themselves and made positive contributions to safeguarding world peace and promoting the cause of human progress in the course of making international contacts and developing social activities.

The meeting stressed: Development of the awarding of honorary doctorates is of great significance in promoting China's socialist modernization program and facilitating academic exchanges in the world. We must do a good job in this connection.

Also attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen Qian Sanqiang and Zhang Guangduo of the State Council National Academic Degrees Committee.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT POLICY BEING REVISED

OW171259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Education says today in a circular that it is essential to revise China's current college enrollment system in order to conform to the latest political and economic developments, particularly in rural areas. The circular on 1983 college enrollment, based on a national enrollment meeting in January, says an education planning committee will be set up under the ministry to determine society's needs for students, and to help draft the annual enrollment plan accordingly.

In the past, such plans were basically worked out according to the capacities of college faculties. It is hoped that the new method will help solve the contradiction between "supply" and "demand."

In this year's enrollment, it says, colleges of agriculture, forestry, medicine and teaching will lower the admission standard for examination grades for applicants in rural areas who agree to return upon graduation. Such a practice was tried in a number of colleges last year, a move welcomed by the peasants, the circular says.

To provide more educated staff for small and collectively-owned enterprises, the ministry encourages colleges to sign personnel training contracts with employer units as a supplement to the annual state enrollment plan. The circular explains that this new method is designed to help tap the colleges' potential and provide them with extra funds.

According to the circular, all high schools are required to provide colleges with accurate and comprehensive records of the students' behavior, studies and physiques, so that colleges will have a more balanced estimation of the applicants, instead of judging admission solely on entrance exam points.

Another change this year is the admission of disabled youth. The circular says those disabled applicants with excellent academic records and behavior can be enrolled, provided their health does not hinder their study or future work in that particular field. Since all expenses of a higher education in China are borne by the state, the government in the past tended to demand an all-round ability, including physical fitness. However, such a regulation prevented many talented but disabled youth from contributing to the country's development.

Preference will also be given to high school graduates who were outstanding in studies, social work and sports at school. Model workers with over three years of work experience will be admitted to colleges with a lower entrance examination grades and their age limit will be relaxed to 28, compared to the usual 25.

China's colleges and universities plan to enroll 348,600 students this year, 10 percent more than in 1982.

Nationwide examinations will be held July 15-17. All candidates are required to sit for tests in political science, Chinese language, mathematics and a foreign language. Applicants for liberal arts also have history and geography tests, while those for science and engineering have physics, chemistry and biology examinations.

As for the foreign language examination each student can choose from English, Russian, Japanese, French, German and Spanish tests. With improved high school teaching, the foreign language examination marks will be counted on the same basis as all other subjects.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

OW121234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Prejudice against intellectuals has to be combatted, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY commentator's article. The role of intellectuals in history is also explained in detail in the article.

The article, entitled "How To Evaluate the Status and Role of the Intellectuals", says that the majority of the Chinese intellectuals have become a part of the working class, just as workers and peasants, and that intellectuals are a reliable force of the party. It criticizes those who ask "is the party still the vanguard of the working class, when it relies on the intellectuals?"

"Relying on intellectuals is not arbitrary subjectivism, but is based on a strictly scientific analysis" says the article. The criteria of a correct or incorrect stand is only judged with respect to whether it is favorable for socialist construction, country's prosperity and people's well-being.

Intellectuals should also transform their subjective world, while transforming the objective world, go into real life and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Workers and peasants, and intellectuals should learn from each other.

While implementing the party's policy towards intellectuals, all prejudices against intellectuals must be overcome and their role be fully utilized in the socialist modernization drive, the article points out.

The commentator's article calls attention to the role of intellectuals in promoting social progress: It was only because of a written language and of intellectuals who specialized in mental labor that practical experience was gained by humanity in transforming nature, passing on from generation to generation and that the law of development in governing them occurred.

It would be unthinkable to achieve social progress without intellectuals engaged in mental labor, the article says.

The significance of theories of social sciences is so great that once it comes into being it produces a great impact on the society, just as the progressive ideology and theory of the bourgeoisie paved the way for bourgeois revolution, the epoch-making Marxism changed human history. [sentence as received] Marxism expounds the law of development of human history and provides a scientific weapon for exploited and enslaved laborers to fight for their own emancipation, to wage proletarian revolution and to realize communism. This can not be measured in the sense of value.

However, the article says, intellectual -- mental laborer -- are not intrinsic, nor are they eternal. They belong to a certain period of history. Eventually, there will be no difference in manual and mental labor; by then, every member of the society will become highly educated. By that time, even the term "intellectual" will disappear. To attain that goal, the ranks of intellectuals should be expanded today and the role of intellectuals increased.

The article recalls the profound lesson China learned in this matter. During the democratic revolution, Chinese intellectuals suffered under imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and were very revolutionary. They stood at the forefront of the democratic revolution, were the earliest believers and preachers of Marxism and became the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, but later, Wang Ming and Zhang Guotao imposed a "leftist" policy on the intellectuals and in so doing inflicted great losses on the Chinese revolution.

During the socialist revolution and construction period, Chinese intellectuals plunged into the great cause of building the country. But, in the last few years of the 1950's such "leftist" ideology recurred, and reached a fantastic stage during the "Cultural Revolution".

Though these errors were corrected by the party Central Committee after the third party plenum in 1978 the "leftist" influence is still deep and great efforts are needed to make a fundamental change in this attitude.

The article says that the most important thing to do in implementing the policy towards intellectuals is to make use of their professional skills: Let them use what they have learned.

The 1982 national population census shows that there are only 5.99 million people with a college education in China, accounting for 0.6 percent of the total population. China is far short of intellectuals.

"Gradually placing intellectuals in appropriate posts and giving free rein to their professional knowledge are both critical elements of the present reform," the article says.

Talented middle-aged intellectuals should be promoted to various leadership posts in large numbers. This is one of the ways to bring into play the role of the intellectuals in the country's modernization drive, the article says.

On the subject of material benefits, the article says, mental workers should have a higher pay than manual workers because mental labor is much more complicated. Complicated work can create more value than simple work. This accords with the socialist principle of distribution -- to each according to his work.

The article says that if no difference in pay is made between complicated and simple work, it will only encourage those who detest learning, and is therefore extremely harmful to the cause of communism.

The commentary concludes that in the new historical period of socialist modernization program, it is necessary to correctly understand the position of intellectuals from the viewpoint of historical materialism and expand their role in the country's modernization.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER STRESSES REFORMS

HK180224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "Li Qing on Reform of Communications Departments"]

[Text] Speaking on the reform of communications departments at the national communications work conference, Minister of Communications Li Qing said: Certain methods of monopoly operation and unified rule over the whole country exist in the communications and transport departments. These affect the development of overall communications and transport. Hence it is essential to uphold the principle of maintaining the predominant status of state-owned transport while developing a variety of transport forms.

In order to stimulate the initiative of all sectors, and improve and enliven communications and transport, Li Qing proposed:

-- We must continue to support provinces and municipalities in building up ocean-going fleets for services to Hong Kong, Southeast Asia and Japan.

-- We must encourage and support the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in building more ports and expanding wharf and berthing facilities.

-- Everyone should be allowed to use the main stream and tributaries of the Chang Jiang, and ships of all kinds should be allowed to tie up in its ports.

-- We should support transport enterprises under collective ownership.

-- The communications departments must resolutely implement the policy on allowing private individuals to buy tractors, motor-propelled boats and automobiles to engage in transport and long-distance traffic.

-- No navigable waterway or road can be artificially separated, dominated by a single group or restricted by administrative boundaries. Everyone can use boats on the rivers and autos on the roads, and it is forbidden to arbitrarily charge procedural and management fees and so on. Transprovincial transport is permitted.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR URGES ERADICATING RATS

OW180157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a circular calling for killing rats this spring. The circular says: Rats have done serious harm in many parts of our country in recent years. They have not only caused considerable losses to agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, and the food industry, but also affected people's health by spreading diseases. People's governments at various levels must not ignore rats or not take measures against them. In connection with the spring patriotic health campaign, the masses in the urban and rural areas of the country should be mobilized to make one or several assaults on rats.

The circular sets forth the following specific requirements for wiping out rats in various urban and rural areas:

1. It is necessary to lose no time in immediately making arrangements in this regard. Since spring is the peak season for rat reproduction, it is the best time to wipe them out. People's governments and departments at various levels should make a check on the harm done by rats in their own areas or departments. In localities where rats do harm, leading groups for wiping them out should be organized, with leading cadres and technicians participating. These leading groups should do this work in a practical manner and in a timely manner organize people to kill rats.

2. Wide publicity should be given to this work, and the masses should be mobilized to do it. To wipe out rats, it is necessary to rely on "the masses to attack them together." In view of some confused ideas among the masses, it is necessary to clearly explain the significance of wiping out rats and matters needing attention, to do away with superstitions and at the same time to introduce methods, techniques, and experience in killing rats. Publicity activities should be organized in order to popularize rat-killing know-how in urban and rural areas. The press, radio, television and films should vigorously give publicity to this work in coordination with other departments.

3. All departments and units should carry out rat-killing activities in close coordination. Agricultural, forestry, and commercial departments should work out measures for their own departments to wipe out rats and organize people to carry out such measures. Chemical, commercial, supply and marketing departments should do a good job in supplying raticides (such as zinc phosphide and diphacinone sodium salt) and rattraps. Public health departments should be responsible for giving technical guidance for rat killing. Relevant scientific research institutions should do a good job in forecasting information on rats and step up the research on raticides and rattraps in order to raise rat-killing efficiency. At the same time, they should guide the masses to protect and raise rats' natural enemies, such as cats, poisonous snakes and owls.

4. Attention must be paid to safety and the prevention of accidents. Various localities and units should train a number of key rat-killing technicians to give technical guidance in this regard.

5. All provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and departments should set specific requirements for rat killing in the spring, check on this work in good time, commend those who do a good job in this regard and criticize those who do a poor job. After spring, arrangements should be made for the whole year's rat-killing activities in order to achieve marked results in reducing the harm done by rats within this year. It is necessary to persist in doing this work for several years to come so that this pest will be brought under control.

CHINA DAILY ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM PRACTICE

HK180152 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Mar 83 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The responsibility system is being practised in 47,405 commercial enterprises throughout China, according to Jiang Xi, deputy minister of commerce. This figure represents 23 percent of the country's total commercial enterprises.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the leading group of readjustment of China's enterprises, Jiang said that in some provinces, like Shanxi and Yunnan, 70 percent of the enterprises practise the system. It has been decided the system will be spread to all retail shops and service trades on a nationwide basis in the latter half of this year.

Jiang said the spreading of the system is part of the readjustment programme which has been going on in the commercial field since last May. Required standards include assuring fulfillment of state targets, practising democratic management and operation of enterprises, improving financial management, strengthening technical proficiency and providing efficient service.

"First and foremost," the deputy minister stressed, "readjustment must ensure that the interests of customers are not infringed."

He said some enterprises tried to increase profits at the expense of the customer. For instance, some raised prices in disguised forms, while others gave short measure or sold poor quality goods.

"Although these cases are few," Jiang said, "this unhealthy tendency must be stopped immediately and those involved must be punished according to law."

Jiang said that by the end of 1982 readjustment was under way in 17,746 commercial enterprises, about 10 percent of the total.

It is planned that readjusted enterprises will be about 35 percent of the total number by the end of this year. Another 40 percent will be changed over in 1984 and the remainder in 1985, the deputy minister said.

Most readjusted enterprises had improved their management and thus boosted economic results, Jiang said. For instance, the supply centre of textile products in Jinan of Shandong Province formulated regulations and a management system for retail shops under its direct control as well as specific responsibility system for 66 types of work. As a result, the centre overfulfilled the state quotas in 1982, and its profits increased 7.1 percent over the previous year.

Jiang said readjustment had dealt a severe blow to economic crimes. By the end of 1982 commercial departments throughout the country had uncovered 14,705 criminal cases in the economic sphere involving a total of 27.34 million yuan.

Of these cases, 378 involved corruption of more than 10,000 yuan and 113 involved more than 10,000 jin (5,000 kilogrammes) of grain or edible oil.

Readjustment also encourages younger and more competent leaders, who changed the long-standing sluggish, weak or lax work style.

During readjustment of the 487 enterprises in Hebei Province, 332 young and educated cadres were promoted while 155 were reduced or relieved of their posts.

YANGTZE RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT APPROVED

OW171421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A plan for the first stage of work to divert water from the Yangtze River to solve the centuries-old water shortage problem on the vast plains to the north has been approved by the State Council.

Water will be diverted from the lower reaches of the Yangtze River to Dongping Lake several hundred kilometers away on the southern bank of the Yellow River, according to the plan. The first stage of work will improve the supply of water for industry and agriculture in northern Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces and southern Shandong Province. The section of the ancient Grand Canal from Yangzhou on the Yangtze to Jining in Shandong will be made navigable to facilitate the transportation of goods.

The plan, mapped out by the Huai River harnessing committee, was examined by officials and water conservancy experts at a meeting called by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power in January this year. They agreed on the necessity of building the project, its feasibility and the amount of water to be diverted.

Detailed plans for construction are being worked out by engineers and technicians.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON BAOSHAN COMPLEX

OW180837 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83

[Text] The State Council recently issued a two-point instruction regarding the first-stage construction project of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company. The instruction said that the planned Baoshan Iron and Steel Company must be completed on schedule and be free of defects and that staffers and workers of the company should concentrate their efforts to ensure the completion of their first-stage construction project by 1984. They should begin trial runs and adjustments of its equipment and machinery by this time. The company's first-stage construction project must be put into production in September 1985, the instruction ruled.

The State Council's instruction was conveyed by Metallurgical Industry Minister Li Dongye at a meeting held by the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company construction command on 9 March to commend advanced collectives and advanced producers (workers) of 1982.

Comrade Li Dongye said: The Baoshan Iron and Steel Company has made great progress over the past year in construction, economic results and labor of the first-stage construction project. This achievement was made possible because of the unified efforts of the company's staff and workers.

There is a great deal of work to be done and the task is rather arduous because the first-stage project must be completed and put into production in September 1985. Leaders at all levels should guard against arrogance and rashness, further strengthen a sense of urgency and responsibility, continue their administrative work on the construction site and discover and solve problems on the spot. Great efforts are needed to promote the seamless steel pipe and Changjiang water pumping projects, which are still a weak link of the whole task. Engineers and technicians of the Boashan Iron and Steel Company should go to the forefront of construction and ensure that the division of labor and responsibility systems are implemented with regard to the ununpacking, inspection and installation of equipment and with regard to trial runs of machinery before it is put into operation. It is necessary to work shoulder to shoulder with the construction units and to begin trial runs of workshop equipment as soon as the workshop is completed to ensure the normal operation of the machinery and equipment. Leaders at various levels should arm their minds with science, arm all staffers and workers with modern knowledge, strengthen management of construction sites and complete project construction on schedule in terms of quality and quantity. Maintenance work should be stressed to maintain in good shape all the equipment and machinery that has been delivered to the construction site. All these steps are required in order to complete the first-stage construction project on schedule.

At the meeting, Minister Li Dongye presented citations to the advanced enterprises, collectives and advanced individuals of 1982.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EXPANDING TRANSPORT ENDS

OW170217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (OANA/XINHUA) -- Provinces and municipalities in China are being encouraged to establish their own fleets to do business with Hong Kong region, and Japan and Southeast Asian countries, and to build their own ports and enlarge harbors and wharves. The decision was made at a national conference on communications and transport closed in Beijing on Sunday.

The program is part of the efforts being made to expand transport and to establish a new system based on the initiatives of both the central and local departments, transportation and non-transportation units, as well as collectives and individuals.

Those attending the conference have been urged to continue encouraging and helping factories, mines and other enterprises, rural supply and marketing cooperatives, and rural production brigades and teams to construct roads, bridges and docks and to dredge local waterways.

FIRST SCIENTIFIC CONSULTING SERVICE SET UP

OW161427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- The China Science and Technology Consultant Service, first such consultancy in China, was established here today.

The center, with the backing of the China Association for Science and Technology, and its 106 affiliated national societies or associations with a total of 1.1 million members, is capable of fulfilling requests of both domestic and foreign customers. Furthermore, local organizations of the association at provincial, city, prefectural and county levels can also be pressed to work when necessary.

The center's constitution (draft) says its scope of business includes the providing of optimum plans for construction projects, technical transformation, foreign investment projects, technology importing and transferring and environmental protection. The center also conducts feasibility study, technological and economic demonstration and result appraisal of these projects.

The center contracts to train technical personnel, managerial staff and consultancy agents.

The constitution expresses willingness to cooperate with other consultancy organizations both at home and abroad. The constitution says that the center is committed to government laws, and takes all customers' requests as confidential.

The center has a 23-member committee consisting of experts in energy, electronics, animal husbandry and veterinary science, chemistry, agriculture, architecture, forestry, medicine, metallurgy, railways, law and other sciences.

Hua Luogeng, a noted mathematician, and Pei Lisheng, vice-president of the China Association for Science and Technology, are general advisors of the center. The committee has Lin Bomin as its chairman, and Tao Hengxian and Yang Jike as its vice-chairmen.

Zhou Piyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology, presided over the inaugural meeting. Present were Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and more than 200 well-known persons from the circles of science and technology.

JINGJI RIBAO CARRIES PRC 1982 ECONOMIC FIGURES

HK171307 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 2

[Economic Research Bureau of the State Economic Commission: "China's 1982 Economic Achievements and New Problems" -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] China made new successes in all fields of its national economy in 1982. This resulted from full-scale implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading in the national economy and serious enforcement of the party's policies and measures in localities, departments and enterprises. And this was achieved due to hard work done by the broad sections of the workers and staff after they had embarked on a new path in economic construction, which is more suited to conditions of our country and is aimed at improving economic results.

In 1982, the national economy developed steadily and soundly, production increased on a solid basis and economic results improved to a certain extent. Total output value of the nation's industrial and agricultural production was, according to an initial estimate, 806 billion yuan, which was 104.7 percent of the year's planned target. After readjustment for comparison purpose, the output value in 1982 was 7.3 percent more than that of the year before and increased at a rate that was bigger than the 4 percent rate of increase prescribed in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF CHINA'S NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1982:

1. A BUMPER HARVEST WAS ACHIEVED IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOLLOWING SUCCESSIVE INCREASES IN PRODUCTION IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS.

According to initial figures collected from localities, China's agricultural output value increased by nearly 7 percent in 1982 over the year before. The output of major farm products such as food grain, cotton, oil crops, sugar crops, cured tobacco and tea all set a new record. Although the acreage sown for grain was cut down by 2.1 percent in the country, the total output still amounted to more than 344 million tons, an increase of 5.9 percent over 1981. The per mu grain output was 408 jin, also setting a new record. Cotton output totalled 3.37 million tons, an increase of 13.6 percent over the year before. This made the average rate of annual increase in the previous 3 years rise to 15.2 percent. The output of oil crops continued to increase for 5 years and exceeded 11.2 million tons last year, which was 9.8 percent more than 1981. During the 5 years, the total output rose by 180 percent, thus the annual increase was 22.8 percent [as published]. Meanwhile, the outputs of cured tobacco, sugar crops and tea increased by 41.3 percent, 14.5 percent and 11.1 percent respectively.

The responsibility system in agricultural production which had become more stable and perfect promoted the progress of diversification and industrial and sideline production. A survey conducted in some selected units last year showed that the income of enterprises run by communes and brigades accounted for 34.6 percent of the total agricultural income. With the expansion of credit from commune to individual households, loans to households contracted with payment linked to output, specialized households and households doing specialized jobs increased by a big margin. Loans taken out by agricultural banks and agricultural credit cooperatives were 7.9 million yuan in 1982, an increase of 170 percent over the year before. This accounted for 45.6 percent of the total agricultural loans credited to communes and brigades instead of 19.2 percent in 1981.

Thanks to the bumper harvests of agricultural and sideline products, the purchases of these agricultural and sideline products last year by the departments of foreign and domestic trade totalled 86.12 billion yuan, an increase of 12.6 percent over 1981. This ensured the supply of raw materials to the textile and other light industries, enriched the non-staple food market and stimulated the development of foodstuff industry.

2. A CONTINUOUS AND ALL-ROUND INCREASE WAS MAINTAINED IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION TENDED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CONSUMPTION.

In 1982, industrial enterprises began to arrange and readjust their production according to the social needs. The total industrial output value achieved last year was 556 billion yuan, an increase of 7.4 percent 1981. The output value of heavy industry increased by 9.3 percent over 1981 and light industry by 5.6 percent. The output value of light industry accounted for 50.6 percent of the total industrial output value. According to records of state-operated industrial enterprises (which constitute 63.5 percent of the total industrial enterprises), output value of these enterprises rose by 6.3 percent in 1982 and sales of their products by 6.2 percent. This demonstrated that achievements had been made in linking production with consumption and turning out more salable goods to the market; on the other hand, the "exaggeration" of growth rate of production had been overcome to a certain extent. This also showed that efforts had been made in curbing tendencies of putting undue emphasis on the growth rate of production and neglecting economic results.

Meanwhile, 54 of these 100 products set new records in output, such as coal, power, oil, steel, cement, plate glass, sulphuric acid, caustic potash, soda, ethylene, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizers, dyestuffs, plastics, cotton yarn, cloth, silk products, woolens, paper, bicycles, sewing-machines, wristwatches, television sets, tape recorders, cameras, sugar and beer. The production of goods in excess supply such as dacron fabrics and radios was curtailed as expected.

The output of energy rose steadily and the total national output of primary energy rose to 656 million tons (in terms of standard coal), 3.8 percent more than that of the year before. The disproportion between mining and haulage in large coal mines was improved and the output of small coal mines started to increase last year after dropping in production for 2 years. The total coal output in the country was 651 million tons, 29 million tons in excess of the target, and 4.8 percent more than that of the year before. Oil output stood steady at the level of 100 million tons for 5 years in succession, thus creating favorable conditions for retaining resources in reserve. The total power output rose by 5.2 percent over 1981; of which hydropower increased by 10.9 percent.

3. THE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLED THE PLAN, BASICALLY MEETING THE NEEDS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In recent years, only a few of new railways and ports had been built, several main railways and key ports were being rebuilt, heavy industrial production picked up rapidly and our country was pushing ahead the policy of opening to the outside world and reviving the economy at home; all this sharpened the contradiction between excessive volume of freight and insufficient transport capacity. However, thanks to the adoption of technical transformation and effective measures in some areas of work and to efforts made to proper arrangement of passenger transport and coordinated transport, the targets for transportation were even overfulfilled last year and freight transport of important materials and passenger traffic were operated smoothly.

The volume of rail freight last year totalled 1.11 billion tons, an increase of 5.9 percent over the year before. The freight volume of coal which is of great importance for the national economy amounted to 439 million tons, an increase of 6.5 percent over that of the year before. The volume of coal transported from Shanxi Province amounted to 90.17 million tons, which was 10.4 percent more than 1981; coal transported to east China reached 47.7 million tons; 11.6 percent increase; and that shipped into northeast China was 20.5 million tons, an increase of 22.2 percent. Meanwhile, the rotation volume of goods transport by trains totalled 610.9 billion ton-kilometers, 7.2 percent more than that of the year before. The volume of passengers handled by trains exceeded 990 million people, which was 5.1 percent more than 1981. Cargo shipped by freighters directly under the Ministry of Communications were 149 million tons in 1982, an increase of 5.7 percent over 1981. Volume of freight in all ports of the country increased by 8.4 percent over 1981; cargo for foreign trade increased 8.6 percent. The volume of air-cargoes rose by 18.1 percent over 1981, and work volume of post and telecommunications by 4.5 percent. Progress was made last year in land-and-water coordinated transport in the country with more than 4,000 railway stations and 100 ports involved.

4. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENT EXCEEDED TARGET LEVEL AND ITS GENERAL SCALE SET A NEW RECORD.

Expenditure in the capital construction operated by units of the whole-people ownership was 54.5 billion yuan, 10 billion yuan more than the target, and 10.2 billion yuan more than 1981, which registered an increase of 23 percent, hitting an all-time record. Of this, the investment in the state budget increased by 740 million yuan, 3.6 percent more than that in 1981. Domestic loans for fixed asset investment rose by 52.7 percent and foreign funds by 53.6 percent.

Meanwhile, funds raised by enterprises themselves increased by 34.6 percent over that of the year before, amounting to 18.96 billion yuan, 5.04 billion yuan in excess of the target. If investment in updating equipment and technical transformation was included, then the general scale of fixed asset investment in the country also hit an all-time record.

Eighty large and medium-sized projects were scheduled to go into full operation in 1982, but 107 were actually put into commission; of these, 50 were included in the state plan. In addition, another 80 key projects were to go into operation last year; 100 were finally completed; of these, 55 were included in the state plan. Meanwhile, in increasing capacity in the production of 27 major items, 20 of which such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, power equipment, cement, synthetic ammonia, cotton yarn spindles, railway construction and large cold storage reached or exceeded the planned targets.

The orientation of utilization of investment was further readjusted in 1982. The total amount of capital invested in productive construction registered an increase of 20.2 percent over 1981 and nonproductive construction increased 26.9 percent. Of nonproductive construction 13.15 billion yuan was used in building more housing projects, which was 20.4 percent over 1981. In 1982 there were 157.52 million square meters for new residential space in cities and towns. Of this, 84.25 million square meters were commissioned, resulting in greatly improved urban and rural housing conditions.

5. MORE COMMODITIES WERE SUPPLIED TO THE RURAL AND URBAN MARKETS AND SUPPLY OF COMMODITIES EXCEEDED SOCIAL PURCHASING POWER.

An unprecedented boom in rural and urban markets emerged in 1982 as a result of bumper harvests of farm and sideline products, increased output of consumer goods, development of diversification and improvement of interflow of goods. The industry, agriculture, commerce, catering trade and other trades supplied 11.6 percent more of retail goods for the market than that of the year before, but the purchasing power of the community only rose by 9.8 percent over 1981. This put an end to the situation of purchasing power exceeding supply that had lasted for many years.

The total amount of retail sales for 1982 was 257 billion yuan, 22 billion yuan over 1981, an increase of 9.4 percent. Of this, 6.4 billion yuan was in cities and towns, showing a rise of 6.2 percent, while 15.6 billion yuan was in rural areas, an increase of 10.8 percent. This made the growth rate of retail sales in the countryside exceed that in urban areas for 4 years in succession. As far as trades are concerned, the amount of retail sales of commercial businesses registered a 7.8 percent increase over 1981; of which collectively-owned establishments increased their part by 30 percent and individual owners by 80 percent. Catering trade showed a 10.5 percent increase, of which collective-owned trade increased by 17.8 percent and individually owned trade by 57.8 percent. The amount of retail sales by industrial enterprises rose by 19 percent. Meanwhile, the volume of retail sales by individual peasants, according to initial estimate, reached 10.9 billion yuan, which was 21.9 percent more than that in 1981.

Owing to the improvement of market supply, the number of commodities which are supplied with coupons and rationed commodities were reduced by a big margin. A survey showed that there were 73 commodities which were sold with coupons in 1978, but 64 of these were supplied without coupons in 1982, and the rest of them which still needed coupons could be complemented by those commodities sold at negotiated prices.

The general price index in 1982 remained at the level of the end of 1981, but rose nearly by 2 percent over the average level of 1981.

6. THE VOLUME OF FOREIGN TRADE INCREASED CONTINUOUSLY AND A SURPLUS WAS ACHIEVED.

In 1982 the volume of China's export continued to increase in spite of worldwide recession and decline in the world market. Figures from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade showed that China's exports increased by 3.5 percent in 1982 (the increase would have been 8.6 percent if prices in the world market had not dropped), the volume of imports went down by 12.8 percent over 1981 (it would have been kept at the same level of 1981 if prices in the world market had not dropped). As a whole, China's exports exceeded imports in 1982.

7. STATE REVENUES BEGAN TO RISE FOLLOWING 3 YEARS OF SUCCESSIVE FALL.

State revenue in 1982 was greater than expected because income from taxation exceeded the targeted level. Revenue from railway and other transportation establishments also increased in 1982, but industrial enterprises failed to fulfill their targets in delivering profits to the state; after readjustment for comparison purposes, they still remained at 1981's level. Revenue from commercial businesses was lower than that in 1981, and losses incurred by food grain and foreign trade enterprises were bigger than those of the year before.

State total expenditures were out of balance in 1982. This was mainly because of a big rise in spending on culture, education and public health, administrative expenses and outlay for supporting agriculture. As a whole, there was still a financial deficit in 1982 after offsetting state expenditures from revenues.

8. BOTH THE CREDIT AND CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE BANK INCREASED GREATLY AND THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY IN THE MARKET WAS SATISFACTORY.

The banks' cash receipts balanced its payments in 1982 with an increase of 17.4 percent and 16.7 percent respectively over 1981. The net injection of currency in the market totalled 4.28 billion yuan, 720 million yuan less than the target. Currency which was put into circulation at the end of 1982 amounted to 43.91 billion yuan, 4.28 billion yuan more than that at the end of 1981, showing a 10.8 percent increase. Because more cash was withdrawn from the market through sales of commodities and increase in bank deposits, the amount of currency injection in 1982 was the smallest for the past few years. This showed that the circulation of money was improved in the market.

Thanks to the improvement of the people's living standards, ample supply of commodities to the home market and the basic stability of prices, bank deposits in the rural and urban areas increased considerably, reaching 675 billion yuan at the end of 1982, 15.17 billion yuan more than 1981. This became a major source of banks' loanable funds.

The successes in the national economy in 1982 were achieved after having readjusted the proportions between accumulation and consumption and between agriculture, light and heavy industries. At present, we have mainly accomplished the task of setting right the guiding ideology in economic work. The work of readjustment, restructure and reorganization has entered a new stage. The work of consolidating the existing enterprises, carrying out technical transformation, training talented people and promoting modernization of technology has already begun in a planned way and step by step. Nevertheless, in the economic activities of production, construction and interflow of commodities, there are still some problems calling for solution as follows:

FIRST, WHILE PLANNING THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAIN AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS, WE MUST MAKE THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION MORE RATIONAL ACCORDING TO LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Since 1979 area sown for grain has been decreasing year after year. In 1982 the area was 1.687 billion mu, 36.9 million mu less than 1981, going back to the level during the initial post-liberation period.

SECOND, THE PRODUCT MIX IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION MUST BE CHANGED. EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS, INCREASE VARIETY AND PROMOTE MARKETING AND SERVICE WORK. PRODUCTION MUST BE PLANNED ACCORDING TO DEMAND IN THE MARKET SO AS TURN OUT MORE READILY MARKETABLE GOODS. It is necessary to change at an early date the situation in which products are turned out in excess regardless of variety, fashion and demand in the market. While heavy industrial production is picking up again, we should not treat development of light industry lightly. We must continue to uphold the principle of "giving priority to six aspects," which allows the industrial production to develop in harmony and coordination. Effective measures must be taken to ease the tension in energy supply and in communications and transportation so as to meet the needs of economic development.

THIRD, STRICT CONTROL MUST BE TIGHTENED OVER THE GENERAL SCALE OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, IN PARTICULAR PROJECTS INVESTED BY RAISED FUNDS AND LOANS. Meanwhile, we must pay close attention to the geological prospecting and designing of major projects and the early stage work of construction projects so as to ensure these projects are completed in time.

FOURTH, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS MUST ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE FLOURISHING DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO EXPAND THE MARKET, ACCELERATE CIRCULATION OF COMMODITIES, IMPROVE SERVICE, BROADEN CHANNELS OF COMMODITY FLOW AND STIMULATE PRODUCTION BY TURNING OUT MORE MARKETABLE GOODS.

FIFTH, MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT WE MUST CONTINUE TO PLACE THE ATTAINMENT OF BETTER ECONOMIC RESULTS ABOVE ALL, BOTH IN GUIDING IDEOLOGY AND PRACTICAL WORK. We must give effective guidance to economic work and work conscientiously to achieve success in enterprise consolidation and technical transformation. In the light of the central unified plans and in line with the actual situation, we must resolutely push forward reform of the economic system in an all-round, orderly and systematic way.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADERSHIP MEETING ENDS

OW180535 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] The 18th session of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which lasted for 2 days, closed in Hefei on 16 March. During the session, Hu Kaiping, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines of the 26th session of the NPC Standing Committee.

Chen Yuanliang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on studying and publicizing the new Constitution in the province. He said: The concentrated efforts in studying and publicizing the new Constitution have had a good start so far. In the future, all localities should regard it a long-term important task to study and publicize the new Constitution so that it is imprinted in everyone's mind and becomes a powerful weapon with which the people can defend the socialist system and people's democracy. The new Constitution will then be thoroughly enforced.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the establishment of the Credentials Committee for the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and approved related appointments and removals.

Hu Kaiping, Ying Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin and Xia Deyi, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, separately presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengsong, Yang Ming, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang and (Zhao Kai), vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Meng Fulin, vice governor of the provincial People's Government, (Hua Jincheng), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, (Wang Wenzhe), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and responsible persons of the departments concerned directly under provincial jurisdiction sat in on the meeting.

Credentials Committee Leaders

OW180525 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] The 18th session of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 16 March adopted a resolution on the establishment of the Credentials Committee. The resolution says: In order to do a good job of examining the credentials of the deputies to the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has decided to establish the Credentials Committee. Zhang Zuoyin is committee chairman and Xia Deyi, Cheng Yetang, Ying Yiquan, female, and Zhao Minxue are vice chairmen.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING

OW150520 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] In accord with the provincial party committee's instruction, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a provincial propaganda work conference in Hefei. The conference stressed that, in the new situation, propaganda departments should do a good job in propaganda work, in the spirit of reform and with the spirit of the 12th party congress as the guide, and create a new situation in propaganda work.

Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the question of strengthening the party committee's leadership and bringing the powerful mobilization role of propaganda work into full play.

Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and director of its Propaganda Department, made the concluding report.

The conference held that, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, under the guidance of the party Central Committee's series of principles and policies and the correct leadership of the provincial party committee, propaganda departments in Anhui Province have achieved remarkable successes in work and accumulated some new experiences. However, they still fall far behind the requirements of the current, developing situation.

The conference pointed out: To create a new situation in propaganda work in the province, it is necessary to conscientiously sum up historical experiences, clear the mind, break through old conventions and further straighten out the guiding ideology for propaganda work. While continuing to study, in depth, the documents of the 12th party congress, it is necessary to sum up experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee systematically, and in the light of actual conditions so as to achieve real unity in thinking and understanding along the guidelines of the 12th party congress. This is the precondition for success in propaganda work this year, doing a good job in reform and creating a new situation in propaganda work. Next, in light of the new situation, it is necessary to really improve the content, forms and methods of propaganda work, improve leadership methods and change the work style. It is necessary to resolutely change the passive, perfunctory attitude. The propaganda departments' major task is to pay attention to ideology, theory and policies, to do a good job as the party committees' guards, advisers and assistants. It is necessary to firmly follow the principle of separating party from government, and properly coordinate the work with related departments. In any work period, it is necessary to grasp the key links, be good at drawing experience from selected units to promote overall work and carry out propaganda work at the grassroots level. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen investigation and study, understand new problems in good time, sum up new experiences and solve new problems.

The conference stressed that it is necessary to strengthen the ranks of propaganda cadres. Currently, the conspicuous problem among the ranks of propaganda cadres is that they are weak, rather poorly qualified and cannot measure up to their tasks. It is imperative to pay attention to strengthening the ranks of propaganda cadres, regarding it as a strategic measure for creating a new situation in propaganda work. It is necessary to pay attention to training the present propaganda cadres and absorb new people to strengthen the propaganda ranks in a planned way. There is a large proportion of intellectuals in the propaganda departments. It is necessary to continue properly implementing the policy on intellectuals, constantly raise their political treatment and improve their working, learning and living conditions.

The conference called on cadres of propaganda departments to heighten their spirit, work hard and make positive contributions to creating a new situation in propaganda work in the province.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES NEW CADRES, RETIREES

OW150030 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Report by station reporters: "The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government Hold a Grand Rally To Mark Cooperation Between Old and New Cadres and Succession of the Old by the New in Organizations Directly Under the Province and To Present Certificates of Honorable Retirement to Veteran Cadres"]

[Excerpts] A rally to mark cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the old by the new in organizations directly under the province, and to present certificates of honorable retirement to veteran cadres was held this morning at the (Xihu) Theater in Fuzhou.

More than 2,000 people, including leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, retiring veteran cadres of organizations directly under the province and cadres at and above department-director level, attended the rally. Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided.

Comrade Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. He said: [begin recording] "Comrades, today at this meeting of leading cadres of organizations directly under the province, I would like to report on progress in the current stage of the reform of the administration. Now, new leading bodies of units directly under the province are, in the main, established. A number of long-tested veteran comrades have honorably moved to the second and third lines. A number of comrades in the prime of life have assumed leading posts. This is an important indication that our party's cause is thriving. The provincial party committee feels that it is very necessary to hold this meeting now. The purpose is to achieve, with the even greater success, cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the old by the new." [end recording]

Comrade Hu Hong first reported on the basic progress in reforming the administration in Fujian Province. Beginning in October last year, the provincial party committee has, in 5 months, basically completed the administrative reforms at the provincial and prefectural levels. The number of administrative organizations directly under the province, including departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, has now been reduced from 100 to 56, a 37.1 percent reduction. The number of staff will be reduced by about a third.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government presented the retiring veteran comrades with certificates of honorable retirement for veteran cadres of the PRC, issued by the State Council.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke at the meeting. He hoped that the veteran comrades would study the new tasks after their departure from the first line, and that the new comrades would study hard, make strict demands on themselves, have the courage to shoulder heavy burdens, be determined to carry out reforms, put the stress on efficiency and create a new situation. He urged the old and new comrades to closely cooperate, be of one heart and one mind and do a good job in all fields of work.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS JUDICIAL MEETING

OW171453 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The provincial meeting to commend the advanced collectives and advanced workers of the judicial administrative departments ended this afternoon in Fuzhou. (Wang Hao), deputy director of the provincial Judicial Department, delivered a closing speech. The representatives put forward a proposal to the comrades of the judicial administrative departments throughout the province on vigorously creating a new situation for judicial administrative work.

On the afternoon of 10 March, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren and Wen Fushan met with all representatives to the meeting. Comrades Xiang Nan and Hu Hong chatted cordially with the 81-year-old (Zhang Xinde), Fuzhou representative and chairman of the Neighborhood Mediation Committee; and others.

They encouraged them to work hard and make new contributions toward developing the spiritual and material civilization. During this 4-day meeting, many representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers made speeches or submitted written statements summing up and exchanging experience on the training of cadres, publicity of the legal system, people's mediation, lawyer and public notary work.

(Duan Zheng), deputy director of the provincial Judicial Department, delivered a report entitled "Enhance Revolutionary Spirit, Create a New Situation for Judicial Administrative Work." The meeting called on all judicial administrative personnel and mediators throughout the province to enhance their spirit, go deep into the realities, work hard and continue to raise the people's awareness about the rule of law, guard against the sharpening of contradictions among the people, actively prevent crimes and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order and in developing spiritual and material civilization.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW170148 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The 18th session of the 5th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Nanjing on 11 March. The meeting adopted resolutions on the all-people voluntary tree-planting campaign, the separation of commune management from government administration and social welfare work. The meeting also adopted decisions on the changes in the intermediate people's courts and the branches of the provincial People's Procuratorate at all localities, in accordance with the new administrative system of putting counties under the jurisdiction of cities, adopted by the province. The meeting also decided to set up a Credentials Committee for the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting was convened on 9 March. It seriously discussed the reports of the departments concerned of the provincial People's Government. On the all-people voluntary tree-planting issue, the members of the Standing Committee stressed that plans must be properly made, saplings must be well nurtured, proper trees should be planted in proper places, extra care should be taken, forestry law must be strictly enforced and the responsibility system must be perfected. It was unanimously agreed that, by the end of this century, everyone in the province should plant 20 water firs or paulownias. On the issue of separating commune management from government administration, the members of the Standing Committee considered this an important structural reform for rural people's communes, which must be carried out systematically in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution. On social welfare work, the members of the Standing Committee said: Work completed well in this field will be a concrete example of the superiority of our socialist system, and also directly affects the stability and unity of society.

The meeting reviewed and agreed on the report of the provincial People's Government, commending agricultural advanced units and agricultural model workers of the province and on the reports of the general offices of the provincial People's Government and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on processing deputies' motions. The meeting also approved the appointments and removals of the personnel of the procuratorate.

During the session, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Xu Jiatus attended and addressed the meeting. Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, made a report on the 26th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee Zhong Guochu, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao and Liu Xhuxun attended. Responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate sat in on the meeting.

SHANGHAI: GANG OF FOUR REMNANTS COMMITTING CRIMES

OW170817 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] In a recent talk with this station's reporter, the responsible person of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court said: Judging from the cases uncovered in the current struggle against the serious crimes in the economic field, the gang-of-four remnants' evil doings in the economic field deserve attention.

He said: In the convictions for cases of economic crimes in the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Courts last year, 29 persons were gang-of-four remnants. Among them were leaders of the rebel groups at the bureau level; in companies, factories and stores; and at basic-level units. They all were men of the hour in departments or at the grassroots level during the 10 years of internal chaos. After the smashing of the gang of four, they hid here and emerged there, utilizing all possible connections, and, by hook or by crook, engaged in corruption, larceny, speculation, swindling and even the counterfeiting of coupons, certificates and renminbi notes, as well as other crimes against the socialist economy. All these 29 culprits received verdicts of guilty after the public security unit's preliminary investigations and hearings, prosecution by the procuratorates' and court trials.

(Zhang Peishen), former Standing Committee member of the Jiading County Revolutionary Committee, who was reassigned to the country's farmland capital construction command as deputy commander in chief after the smashing of the gang of four, abused his power to embezzle nearly 10,000 yuan of construction funds in collusion with others. He himself pocketed more than 1,000 yuan of this illegal income.

(Wen Mingquan), leader of the rebel group of the Shanghai (Fuqing) factory, who beat up and injured others during the Cultural Revolution, embezzled 2,750 yuan in timber, cement, steel wire and bricks after he was reassigned to the Shanghai (Paqian) factory as the responsible person of the Logistics Department. Both (Zhang Peishen) and (Wen Mingquan) were, of course, sentenced according to law. However, this situation merits notice.

The responsible person of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court said: The above-mentioned cases and other cases show that the very small number of the gang of four remnants in Shanghai are continuing to do evil in the economic and cultural fields after their political failure. And yet, some departments have not paid enough attention to this situation. He expressed the hope that departments and units concerned will attach due importance to this problem and must not treat it lightly.

XIANG SHOZHAI AT SHANGHAI AIR DEFENSE MEETING

OW171445 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting on people's air defense work in the Nanjing Military Region was held in Shanghai on the morning of 14 March. Xiang Shouzhai, commander of the Nanjing Military Region and chairman of the region's People's Air Defense Committee, and leading comrades of Jiangsu, Anhui and Zhejiang Provinces and Shanghai as well as related major cities and towns attended the meeting. They numbered more than 100. The meeting will sum up experience in and draw lessons from the people's air defense work in the Nanjing Military Region, discuss the tasks and measures to create a new situation in people's air defense preparedness against war and make further efforts to implement the central authorities' policies and principles on this matter so as to promote the people's air defense preparedness against war.

YUNNAN MEETING STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING TASKS

HK170237 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The provincial family planning leadership group convened a telephone conference on the evening of 16 March, which demanded that all areas and units further grasp the application of contraceptive measures on the basis of the successes gained in the Family Planning Propaganda Month, get multiple births in the rural areas of the province under control as quickly as possible, and ensure that population growth this year and next is kept within the plan. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Gao Zhiguo and provincial Family Planning Office Director (Li Guiying) spoke at the meeting.

According to incomplete statistics, during the Family Planning Propaganda Month 193,142 contraceptive operations of 5 types were carried out in Yunnan.

The meeting held: Although notable success was scored in the province's Family Planning Propaganda Month, we still lag far behind and the development is uneven. Particularly the incidence of multiple births in the rural areas remains very high. Last year there were 251,616 such births in the province. This is a rather serious problem. We must attach a high degree of importance to it.

In light of the actual conditions in the province, the meeting demanded that, on the basis of the propaganda month, a shock effort be launched before the spring farming season to promote the implementation of contraceptive measures. At present it is necessary to concentrate on the following tasks:

1. Further study and implement the central and provincial CPC Committee instructions on family planning work. The party committees at all levels must further strengthen leadership and put family planning work in an important place on their agenda. In particular, during the current structural reform, family planning organs can only be strengthened, and not weakened.
2. It is necessary to continue to conduct education by calculation and comparison. This is a good method which should be learned by all localities, in order to promote family planning.
3. Summon up great resolve, devote great effort and concentrate manpower and material to organize and train technical forces, to reduce the incidence of multiple births in the province as quickly as possible.

QINGHAI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK170159 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] The 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 23d meeting on 15 and 16 March. The meeting decided that the First Session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Xining on 19 April. In accordance with the recommendation of Acting Governor Huang Jingbo, the meeting decided to appoint (Yin Kesheng) and (Jing Shengming) vice governors of Qinghai.

The meeting decided to set up a provincial People's Congress Credentials Committee to prepare for the examination of deputies' credentials. (Guo Ruozhen) is chairman of the committee, and (Yang Wenjing) and (Zhucuo Jia) are vice chairmen. (Yang Wenjing) made a speech conveying the spirit of the 26th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. The meeting approved the trial application of flexible regulations regarding the age of marriage in implementing the PRC marriage law in Haixi Mongol, Tibetan and Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. It approved supplementary regulations on implementing the marriage law in Menyuan Hui Autonomous County. It also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Present at the meeting were People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Wu Shengrong, Liu Chengyun, Xiarong Gabu, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, (Liu Guangdi), (Shi Dixian), (Guo Ruozhen), (Yang Wenjing) and (Zhucuo Jia). Present as observers were Vice Governor Song Lin, provincial Higher People's Court President (Kang Shicheng), and provincial Chief Procurator (Wu Lian).

XINJIANG: WANG ENMAO URGES TRAINING INTELLECTUALS

HK180231 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1655 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] The unit under the direct command of the Urumqi PLA units headquarters held an on-the-spot meeting yesterday at the 2d company of the repair battalion of a certain tank unit on training dual-purpose talented people useful to both the army and the localities. Comrade Wang Enmao stressed in a speech: Large numbers of intellectuals should be trained in the great school of the PLA.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS SECURITY GATHERING

HK180246 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Summary] A regional congress of progressive collectives and workers on the public security front opened in Urumqi on 17 March. Present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat and Li Jiayu. (Xue Guang), deputy director of the regional Public Security Department, presided.

(Shayimo Rehefu), deputy director of the department, delivered the opening speech. He said: "The main tasks of this congress are to sum up and exchange experiences in security work since the third plenary session, commend the progressive, analyze the current security situation, get a clear picture of the future tasks, and mobilize the public security cadres and policemen and security personnel to continue to tackle problems in a comprehensive way and create a new situation in public security work."

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Tomur Dawamat also made a speech. (Wang Zhimin), a representative of the Ministry of Public Security, read out a letter of greetings from the ministry. Hou Liang, director of the regional Public Security Department, delivered a report.

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